

With the Two-Generation Economic Empowerment Act, we have the chance to make a permanent difference in the lives of families and to break the multigenerational cycle of poverty. Just as a child's ZIP Code should not determine his or her future success, the current bureaucratic, siloed approach to aid should not stand in the way of helping families escape poverty. As Ascend at the Aspen Institute—a key partner on this legislation—recently observed, “Today's economic and public health crisis demands the innovation, inclusiveness, collaboration, coordination, and flexibility that the 2Gen approach provides.”

In addition to strong support from national organizations like Ascend at the Aspen Institute and National Community Action Partnership, the Maine Community Action Partnership and the Maine Head Start Directors' Association have endorsed this important legislation. I very much appreciate their support.

I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this innovative approach to moving families out of poverty by giving them the tools they need to succeed.

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. WARNOCK):

S. 3929. A bill to provide for disadvantaged business enterprise supportive services programs at modal administrations of the Department of Transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Supportive Services Expansion Act and the Accelerating Small Business Growth Act, which I introduced today.

The unprecedented investment in American infrastructure over the next decade provides a major opportunity to strengthen our most underserved businesses and communities. Providing resources to help develop women-owned, minority-owned, and disadvantaged businesses will uplift our entire economy, and it is how we truly build back better.

Last year, President Biden set a goal of increasing the share of Federal contracts going to small, disadvantaged businesses by 50 percent by 2025, which would translate to an additional \$100 billion for these businesses.

To help accomplish this ambitious goal, we should empower Federal, State, and local agencies to deliver resources to underserved businesses to help them become self-sufficient and grow.

Established in 1970, the Federal Highway Administration's Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Supportive Services Program already provides training, assistance, and services to minority- and women-owned businesses to help them develop into self-sufficient organizations that viably com-

pete for federally assisted highway project contracts. Unfortunately, Congress has not allowed this program to keep up with the needs of our underserved businesses.

The Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Supportive Services Expansion Act would increase this program's annual funding cap for the first time in nearly 50 years from \$10 million to \$25 million. Additionally, the bill would create similar programs at the Federal Aviation Administration and the Federal Transit Administration.

Local, regional, and State agencies have also been leaders in developing innovative programs to prioritize disadvantaged businesses, invest in efforts to create equitable competition, and promote diverse economic development initiatives.

The Accelerating Small Business Growth Act would create a new grant program to help transportation agencies across our Nation carry out these innovative programs to help underserved businesses grow and achieve proficiency to compete, on an equal basis, for contracts and subcontracts in federally funded transportation projects. Agencies that receive funding through this grant program would be required to submit reports to the Department of Transportation evaluating the effectiveness of their activities, which would help inform future Federal procurement policymaking.

I want to thank Representatives PETE AGUILAR and JIMMY GOMEZ for co-leading these bills with me, and I hope colleagues will join us in support of this legislation to minority-owned, women-owned, and disadvantaged businesses compete for contracts to develop and build Federal infrastructure projects funded by the bipartisan infrastructure law.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 556—COMMEMORATING THE 90TH BIRTHDAY OF FORMER MAYOR OF ATLANTA, AMBASSADOR, AND CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVE ANDREW JACKSON YOUNG AND RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ANDREW JACKSON YOUNG TO CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS AND HIS WORK TO UPLIFT GEORGIA

Mr. WARNER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 556

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young was born on March 12, 1932, to Daisy Fuller Young and Andrew Jackson Young, Sr., in New Orleans, Louisiana;

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young received an undergraduate degree from Howard University in 1951 and a degree in divinity from Hartford Theological Seminary and was ordained with the United Church of Christ in 1955;

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young is a proud 1950 initiate of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.;

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young was a devoted pastor in Georgia and Alabama for several years, and worked with the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA (commonly referred to as the “National Council of Churches”) from 1957 to 1961;

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young worked diligently throughout the early 1960s with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (commonly referred to as the “SCLC”) to mentor and uplift African-American leaders in communities across Georgia, and served as Executive Director of the SCLC in 1964 and Executive Vice President from 1967 to 1970;

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young worked alongside Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to advance the civil rights movement;

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young was elected to the House of Representatives in 1972 and 1974 and was the first African American to represent Georgia in the House of Representatives since Reconstruction;

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young was nominated by President James E. Carter to serve as the United States Ambassador to the United Nations from 1977 to 1979, and was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Carter in 1981;

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young was elected mayor of Atlanta, Georgia, in 1981, and served 2 terms as mayor;

Whereas, during his time as mayor, Andrew Jackson Young was instrumental to modernizing and spurring the economic development of the city of Atlanta, making it an international city;

Whereas, in 1994, Andrew Jackson Young was appointed by President William J. Clinton to oversee the Southern Africa Development Fund;

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young, as Mayor of Atlanta, launched the Atlanta Organizing Committee to win the bid to host the Centennial Olympic Games and was co-chairman of the host committee for the 1996 Summer Olympics, which were hosted in Atlanta, Georgia;

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young served as President of the National Council of Churches from 2000 to 2001;

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young established the Andrew J. Young Foundation in 2003, which focuses on education, economic justice, and global human rights; and

Whereas Andrew Jackson Young is a husband, a father of 4 children, a grandfather of 9 children, a great-grandfather of 1 child, and a renowned author, speaker and leader and continues to uplift the people of Georgia and the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the 90th birthday of Andrew Jackson Young;

(2) expresses thanks and commendations to Andrew Jackson Young and his family for his decades of public service to Georgia and to the United States; and

(3) honors the life and impact of Andrew Jackson Young, an American civil rights hero whose work has helped generations of people in the United States and Georgia prosper.

SENATE RESOLUTION 557—RECOGNIZING THE WEEK OF MARCH 20 THROUGH MARCH 26, 2022 AS “NATIONAL POISON PREVENTION WEEK” AND ENCOURAGING COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE UNITED STATES TO RAISE AWARENESS OF THE DANGERS OF POISONING AND PROMOTE POISON PREVENTION

Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 557

Whereas the designation of National Poison Prevention Week was first authorized by Congress and President Kennedy in 1961 in Public Law 87-319 (75 Stat. 681);

Whereas National Poison Prevention Week occurs during the third full week of March each year;

Whereas, as of January 31, 2022, poison centers have handled more than 1,019,000 cases related to the COVID-19 pandemic alone and have seen dramatic increases in cases relating to hand sanitizer and household cleaning products;

Whereas poison control centers responded to COVID-19 related surges by conducting poison safety and poisoning prevention outreach in a virtual format during the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas the American Association of Poison Control Centers (referred to in this preamble as the “AAPCC”) works with the 55 poison control centers in the United States to track—

(1) more than 1,000 commonly used household and workplace products that can cause poisoning; and

(2) poisonings and the sources of those poisonings;

Whereas the National Poison Data System (referred to in this preamble as “NPDS”) database contains over 456,000 products, ranging from viral and bacterial agents to commercial chemical and drug products;

Whereas, in 2020, 2,128,198 people called the poison help line to reach a poison control center;

Whereas, in 2020, as reported to the AAPCC, 93 percent of poison exposures reported to local poison control centers occurred in the home;

Whereas local poison control centers save the people of the United States \$1,800,000,000 in medical costs annually;

Whereas the AAPCC and poison control centers partner with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Food and Drug Administration, and State, local, Tribal, and territorial health departments to monitor occurrences of environmental, biological, and emerging threats in communities across the United States, including food poisoning, botulism, and vaping-associated lung injury;

Whereas, in the United States, more than 420 children 19 years of age and younger are treated in emergency departments for poisoning every day, and more than 135 children 19 years of age and younger die as a result of being poisoned each year;

Whereas, in 2020, children younger than 6 years of age constituted 42 percent of all poison exposures;

Whereas, from 2010 to 2021, data from poison control centers revealed a significant increase of an average of 18.8 percent per year in the number of intentional suicide patients who were adolescents 10 to 19 years of age, and that increase disproportionately occurred among female adolescents;

Whereas, in 2021, poison control centers have seen an increase in suspected suicides among adolescents 11 to 14 years of age;

Whereas, in 2020, more than 90,000 children 19 years of age and younger were treated in an emergency room due to unintended pediatric poisoning, and more than 90 percent of those incidents occurred in the home, most often with blood pressure medications, ibuprofen, acetaminophen, laundry packets, bleach, or sedatives or anti-anxiety medication;

Whereas, based on an analysis of the NPDS, from 2018 to 2019, there was a 444 percent increase in pediatric magnet ingestion cases reported to poison control centers in the United States, following the reintroduction of high-powered magnets to the market;

Whereas, an analysis of the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System shows—

(1) an increased incidence of ingestion of dangerous foreign bodies like button batteries and high-powered magnets during the COVID-19 pandemic; and

(2) evidence that parents and caregivers sought care for foreign body ingestions either because they knew the relative danger of the object ingested or because they sought advice from available resources like the poison control centers;

Whereas 70,630 cases of death due to drug overdose were reported in the United States in 2019, and the majority of those cases, approximately 71 percent, involved an opioid;

Whereas, in 2020, the most common medications that adults called the poison help line about were prescription and non-prescription pain relievers, household cleaning substances, cosmetics and personal care products, and antidepressants;

Whereas pain medications lead the list of the most common substances implicated in adult poison exposures, and are the single most frequent cause of pediatric fatalities reported to the AAPCC;

Whereas poison control centers issue guidance and provide support to individuals, including individuals who experience medication and dosing errors;

Whereas more than 35 percent of calls to the poison help line are from individuals 20 years of age or older, with more than 25 percent of those calls involving patients older than 50 years of age, and a common reason for those calls is therapeutic errors, including questions regarding drug interactions, incorrect dosing route, timing of doses, and double doses;

Whereas normal, curious children younger than 6 years of age are in stages of growth and development in which they are constantly exploring and investigating the world around them, and are often unable to read or recognize warning labels;

Whereas the AAPCC engages in community outreach by educating the public on poison safety and poisoning prevention, and provides educational resources, materials, and guidelines to educate the public on poisoning prevention;

Whereas individuals can reach a poison control center from anywhere in the United States by calling the poison help line at 1-800-222-1222 or accessing PoisonHelp.org;

Whereas, despite regulations of the Consumer Product Safety Commission requiring that a child-resistant package be designed or constructed to be significantly difficult for children under 5 years of age to open, or obtain a harmful amount of the contents, within a reasonable time, children can still open child-resistant packages; and

Whereas, each year during National Poison Prevention Week, the Federal Government assesses the progress made by the Federal Government in saving lives and reaffirms the national commitment of the Federal Govern-

ment to preventing injuries and deaths from poisoning; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the week of March 20 through March 26, 2022, as “National Poison Prevention Week”;;

(2) expresses gratitude for the people who operate or support poison control centers in their local communities;

(3) expresses gratitude for frontline workers supporting poison prevention during the COVID-19 pandemic;

(4) supports efforts and resources to provide poison prevention guidance or emergency assistance in response to poisonings; and

(5) encourages—

(A) the people of the United States to educate their communities and families about poison safety and poisoning prevention; and

(B) health care providers to practice and promote poison safety and poisoning prevention.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5010. Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5002 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4521, to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5011. Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Ms. WARREN, and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5002 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4521, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5012. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5002 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4521, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5013. Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7108, to suspend normal trade relations treatment for the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5014. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. KELLY)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2102, to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Under Secretary for Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide mammography screening for veterans who served in locations associated with toxic exposure.

SA 5015. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. FEINSTEIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 253, to expand research on the cannabidiol and marihuana.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5010. Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5002 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4521, to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 567, strike line 1 and all that follows through page 568, line 17.

SA 5011. Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Ms. WARREN, and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted an amendment intended to be